

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: July 08, 2026

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name: Methyldopa

Catalog Number: T0505

CAS Number: 555-30-6

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Other names: -

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company: Targetmol Chemicals Inc.

Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481 USA

Tel/Fax: (781) 999-4286

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number: 781-999-4286

Service hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard timezone: UTC/GMT -5 hours).

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s):



Signal word: Warning

Hazard statement(s): H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary statement(s):

**Prevention:** P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

**Response:** P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

**Storage:** P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal:** P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Methyldopa	-	555-30-6	209-089-2

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

##### General advice

no data available

##### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

##### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

##### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

##### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

After discontinuation of methyldopa... hemolytic anemia usually resolves within a matter of weeks. severe hemolysis may be attenuated by treatment with glucocorticoids.

#### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of exposure to this compound include edema (fluid retention), fever, diarrhea, mental depression, hepatic toxicity, arthralgia (with or without joint swelling), leukopenia, breast enlargement, amenorrhea, pancreatitis, myocarditis and hemolytic anemia. Parkinsonism, hypertension and galactorrhea (lactation) may occur. Reversible keratitis may also occur. Other symptoms include sedation (usually transient), asthenia, congestive heart failure, weight gain, vomiting, sialadenitis, sore or "black" tongue, distention, flatus, hyperprolactinemia, bone marrow depression, rheumatoid factor, abnormal liver function tests, pericarditis, decreased mental acuity, symptoms of cerebrovascular insufficiency, psychic disturbances including nightmares and reversible mild psychoses, rise in BUN, toxic epidermal necrosis and decreased libido. Exposure can cause headache, weakness, aggravation of angina pectoris, prolonged carotid sinus hypersensitivity, postural hypotension, bradycardia, colitis, nausea, constipation, dryness of the mouth, granulocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, positive tests for antinuclear antibody, LE cells, positive Coombs test, liver disorders including hepatitis and jaundice, lupus-like syndrome, Bell's palsy, involuntary choreoathetotic movements, dizziness, lightheadedness, paresthesias, myalgia, nasal stuffiness, skin rash and impotence. Exposure can also cause drowsiness, gastrointestinal upset, disorders of sexual function, salivary gland inflammation, uremia, liver damage (including cirrhosis), darkened urine, eosinophilia, syncope, cholestasis, eczema, oral ulceration, hyperpyrexia, ocular disturbances, febrile reaction, joint pain, nodular skin lesions, retroperitoneal fibrosis and biliary carcinoma. There has been a case of reversible malabsorption with partial villous atrophy, inflammatory infiltrate of the mucosa and giant-cell granuloma. Other symptoms may include sleep disturbances, anxiety, blurred vision, hepatic necrosis and lichenoid and granulomatous skin reactions. It may also cause menstrual cycle changes or disorders and effects on the newborn including abnormal neonatal measures, growth statistics and biochemical and metabolic changes. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** When heated to decomposition this compound emits toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides. (NTP, 1992)

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

#### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

#### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

#### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Methyldopa oral suspension should be stored in tight, light-resistant containers at a temperature less than 26 deg C and protected from freezing. Methyldopa tablets should be stored in well-closed containers at a temperature less than 40 deg C, preferably at 15-30 deg C.

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 Control parameters

##### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

##### Biological limit values

no data available

#### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

#### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

##### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

##### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

##### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

##### Thermal hazards

no data available

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Solid
Color	no data available
Odour	ODORLESS
Melting point/freezing point	182°C(lit.)

<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	70°C/32mmHg(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	52°C(lit.)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	pH of saturated aq soln about 5.0
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	DMSO: 20.83 mg/mL (98.62 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
<b>N-octanol-water partition coefficient</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data available
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.403g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Very hygroscopic. Slightly water soluble. May be sensitive to prolonged exposure to air and light. The stability of aqueous solutions is markedly dependent on pH, oxygen and the amount of initial reactant. Aqueous solutions are stable for up to 50 hours in acid and neutral pH (6.2). At pH 8.0, decomposition products are formed in 3 to 5 hours. Solutions develop a red tint that becomes progressively darker (eventually forming a black precipitate).

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Relatively stable in both light & air

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

METHYL DOPA undergoes catalytic oxygenation in the presence of magnesium, cupric, cobalt, nickel and ferric ions (NTP, 1992). A weakly acidic amino acid.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of nitroxides.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 5000 mg/kg  
Inhalation: no data available  
Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

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no data available

### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **12.1 Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

no data available

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

no data available

### **12.5 Other adverse effects**

no data available

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **13.1 Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **14.1 UN Number**

no data available

**14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name**

no data available

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

no data available

**14.4 Packing group, if applicable**

no data available

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

no data available

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

no data available

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Listed.
EC Inventory	Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015	Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZI <sup>o</sup> C)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Not Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Information on revision****Creation Date** July 08, 2026**Revision Date** July 08, 2026**Abbreviations and acronyms**

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

**References**IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: <http://www.echemportal.com>

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org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\_l°Cale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

### Other Information

no data available

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